

and succeeded in obtaining a foothold in Thiamont, this menace from the west is more threatening than ever.

In Russia the Kaiser's armies are threatened along the whole line from the Dvina to Bukovina and have been forced to retreat in several important sectors. The Austrians have been unable to stem the tide of the Russian sweep, and Hungary is menaced.

Dual Attack Threatens Germans.

The scanty reserves still controlled by the Teutons are sufficient only to bulwark the defenses of one front. The simultaneous attacks must be met, and both are dangerous in the extreme. Men cannot be shifted from the east and west. And on both fronts the Allied armies are attacking furiously. This, apparently, is the supreme test for German arms.

Valiant efforts are being made on both fronts to dam the tide that threatens to sweep the Germans out of their early gains. In the west fierce counter-attacks have been launched both at the British and the French lines.

London records how the Prussian guards were thrown into the light east of Contalmaison in a desperate effort to beat back the British. The steady fire of the British guns crushed this attack and the Prussians retreated, leaving 700 prisoners behind. Haig's troops then carried the village of Contalmaison by storm, but a subsequent assault proved fruitless again.

German Losses Severe.

How heavily these attacks are costing the Germans, while the latter are already depleted by such adventures as that at Verdun, is not yet known. "The enemy's casualties must have been very severe," says the British official statement. "The 'Large' German troops, retiring over the open, were caught by our artillery."

The Germans can hardly afford to sacrifice many men in the effort to stem the tide of the British. The British official statement says that the enemy's losses were "very heavy."

Further south one of our brigades, attacking from the west, forced its way across 500 yards of the German front line trenches into the enemy's defenses in Ovillers. Fierce fighting is now in progress for possession of the village.

Following our successes of last night to the east of La Boisselle we advanced our line over a maze of German trenches on a front of nearly 2,000 yards to a depth of 500 yards.

North of Thiepval, linking up with the above attack, we drove the enemy from two woods and three lines of trenches.

German Fall Back.

About 10 a. m. the Prussian Guards were thrown into the light east of Contalmaison in a desperate effort to force us back. The attack was crushed, and the enemy subsequently fell back to the north, leaving 700 prisoners of various regiments in our hands. About noon our infantry carried the village of Contalmaison by storm, but were subsequently forced out again by a strong counter attack.

The enemy's casualties to-day must have been very severe. Large numbers of troops, retiring over the open, were caught by our artillery, and the village of Haucourt-le-Petit was heavily shelled at a time when it was seen to be full of German reserves.

An officer prisoner states that his battalion came under a raking machine gun fire from one of our aeroplanes, which was flying over the battlefield at an altitude of 300 feet. Shortly afterward the same battalion was heavily shelled by our long range guns.

Heavy rain has been falling throughout the day, and the sodden ground and flooded state of the trenches added to the difficulty experienced by our troops.

Violent Fighting Along Acre.

The afternoon report said:

This morning in certain sectors of the battlefield east of Albert we resumed a vigorous offensive at dawn. The Germans at the same time launched heavy attacks on our trenches in the vicinity of the Acre and north of Epricourt, with the result that violent fighting is now in progress along the whole front between the Acre and Montauban.

Up to the present several important tactical successes have been gained by our infantry in the vicinity of Ovillers, La Boisselle and Contalmaison, but the enemy's resistance in the north has been temporarily in regaining two or three hundred yards of lost ground.

Last night the enemy heavily bombarded our new position at Bernafay Wood and Montauban and near La Boisselle, using in some places lacrimatory shells. Eastward of La Boisselle, after severe fighting in which the enemy suffered heavy casualties, we captured another trench on a front of 1,000 yards, where we are now firmly established.

Southwest of Thiepval a determined attack on our new lines was completely crushed.

The enemy's artillery was particularly active in the Loos salient and opposite Bullicourt. Our artillery shelled the enemy's communication trenches and billets at various places. We successfully sprang two mines opposite Auchy and Bullicourt.

Paris Reports Lull in Battle.

Paris, July 7.—The French official statement issued to-night says:

On both sides of the Somme there was no action of importance during the day.

The statement issued earlier read:

The night passed quietly on both sides of the Somme River.

Berlin, July 7.—The official statement issued to-day says:

On both sides of the Somme lively engagements continued throughout the night, not unfavorably for us. The region south of Contalmaison, Hem and Estrees witnessed the most severe fighting.

Rinehart's Accuser Withdraws.

Bay B'Gee Rinehart, attorney and uplifter, was cleared yesterday of the grand larceny charge made against him by Frederick Bauer, a Long Island florist. The complaint was withdrawn by permission of Magistrate Nolan, in the Tombs court. Bauer had alleged that Rinehart had lent \$9,000 intended to him.

French officers say there can be no doubt that the rapidity of the French advance, if not the advance itself, took the Germans by surprise. This, it is asserted, shows that the French provided adequate reserves for such a contingency.

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(SATURDAY)

Fifth Avenue, New York

Fricourt Ruins Pounded by Britain's Great Guns

What Was Left When British Took Village Shattered and Pulverized Under Heavy Fire—Place Strewn with the Dead.

Paris, July 7.—A French official observer describing conditions in the village of Fricourt after it had been taken by the British in the recent advance north of the Somme, says:

"Fricourt, like Montauban, presented a spectacle in ruins, which was in a state of such complete disorder as to show the power of the new British heavy guns. It is now the Germans' turn to pulverize the ruins and they are destroying what remains of the shattered village."

"Everywhere are dead. Behind a demolished parapet a dead German grenadier still holds a grenade clutched in his hand. Further along is a group of three German infantrymen, torn to pieces by shells and then half covered by falling walls. In every corner and in the holes made by the shells are dead and still more dead. The air is heavy and infected with the odor of the bodies."

"The battle continues not far off and grenade fighting is going on. We plainly hear the repeated explosions of these projectiles. German shells keep falling without cessation on the western end of the village."

Ranks Torn to Pieces.

"Back of the firing line we came across a group of prisoners from the 18th Regiment of Prussian Infantry, of which an entire battalion had been captured. We pause to interrogate them. I put the following questions to them:

"Where were you before coming here?"

"In the Champagne facing Tahure."

"How did you come north?"

"By train two days ago."

"Why did you surrender so quickly?"

"We were without shelter, and the artillery tore our ranks to pieces. We felt ourselves to be in such a complete state of inferiority that nothing remained but to surrender. We then made a hasty decision and raised the white flag."

Thought Destined for Verdun.

"No! When we started we believed we were going to Verdun. It was only when we were on the way that we learned we were to fight against the English."

"Are you satisfied to be out of the fight?"

"The answer was given enthusiastically in the affirmative."

Describing the character of the new British heavy guns, the observer gives the following statement by a British officer:

"Three-quarters of my battalions are of the recently formed army. Only one of my battalions belongs to the old army, and yet on the test of battle the new battalions could not be distinguished from the old. They maneuvered with the same sureness and they moved with the expertness of veterans. This homogeneity of the old and the new pleased me greatly."

"Chiefs of other brigades had the same experience. The Germans had thought that this new army was a lot of amateur soldiers, but they found themselves deceived."

Boots Taken from Germans.

The work of sorting the booty taken by the French troops in the fighting at the Somme brings to light many curious facts. In the Mercourt woods a heavy German battery found completely dismantled. The battery commander's shelter alone remained intact.

The luxury of the arrangements in the German positions on the Somme shows that they were considered impregnable. In the positions occupied by the battery mentioned was a piano, a brass bedstead and a complete hot and cold water supply.

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GERMANS, OUT AGAIN, SEIZE SHIP

Kaiser's Warships Capture British Steamer Near English Coast.

Berlin, July 7.—Official announcement was made to-day that the British steamship *Leistritz* was held up by German warships near the English coast and seized as a prize. The announcement follows:

"The British steamship *Leistritz*, from Liverpool, has been held up by a portion of the German high sea forces not far from the English coast and seized as a prize."

The wording of the German statement indicates that a part, at least, of the German high sea fleet was near the English coast when the *Leistritz* was seized.

Leistritz is of 1,284 tons gross, owned in Cork.

This is the second exploit of the kind on the part of the Germans. On June 16 the British steamship *Brussels* was captured by German destroyers and taken, with her passengers, into Zeebrugge.

AMIENS IS NOW ALLIES' CAPITAL

Continued from page 1

operation, and a curtain of fire and the mitrailleuse bombardment sufficed to disorganize the troops as they retreated from Berny. Two companies were annihilated to the last man, and the entire attacking force was decimated.

Foreign Legion Heroic.

The French Legion returning from the scene gave credit for this stroke to the Foreign Legion, which, after consolidating at Assenvalles, had captured and held Belloy. As for the German forces engaged in the battle of Picardy, the French soldiers say that opposite the fifteen kilometers held by them there were at the beginning of the offensive twenty-seven German battalions belonging to the 121st Division and some regiments of the Seventeenth Corps. Between July 1 and 5 the minimum of four reserve divisions were sent to reinforce the Picardy front. Two of these are entirely engaged at present and have suffered heavily. The Germans also sent reserves composed of heterogeneous elements from other parts of the Somme-front. They were found members of the battalion of Guards, supposed to be annihilated, mixed with companies of various battalions. All these are under the command of General von Emden, who formerly commanded the Fifteenth Corps at Strasbourg. It seems he must rely on such reserves, since railroading from the eastern front is out of the question at this time.

Bavarian Tells Story.

The Polish who captured a Bavarian captain more communicative than most said the captain told him the following:

"We were awaiting your attack, for although the English could not approach your lines, we knew your preparations, and took all precautions. Mines were pushed nearly under your lines, special shelters were dug in rear and the depth of Contalmaison was increased. But nothing held. The ground rose in peysers into the air and bitter smoke hung in heavy clouds over our trenches. We could see nothing opposite us. Naturally, our moral and physical resistance diminished as we counted feverishly the days. We were expecting the attack on the 25th. We were ready to receive and repulse it, but being forced to wait three days longer, during which the violence of the bombardment redoubled, it was too much to ask of us. On the last two days we received no food. On July 1, at 10 in the morning, your infantry fell on us with grenades. The fortified post, with its four mitrailleuses, which I commanded was useless before I could give orders, and within an hour I found myself a prisoner with my comrades."

FORMER GERMAN PAPER EDITOR SUES HEARST

Sutro Says Work for "Deutsches Journal" Was Opposed.

The Star Company and William Randolph Hearst were made joint defendants yesterday in a suit filed by Theodore Sutro, former editor of the "Deutsches Journal." The complainant says he took the \$5,000 a year position at the instance of S. S. Garvalho, in the absence of W. R. Hearst, beginning his duties December 31, 1913. He is suing for salary and incidental expenses from March last to December 31, 1915.

Sutro declares that his duties were outlined as representing the publication at public gatherings of Germans as well as editor of the newspaper. He says that he was to receive expenses for such occasions. Sutro adds that at the time he began his work as editor the "Deutsches Journal" was a poor advertising medium. He asserts that he has bettered these conditions.

Sutro alleges that he did these things in spite of articles printed by the "Deutsches Journal" which were inconsistent with his German views. Finally, according to his complaint, his name as editor was suppressed and his salary and expense money stopped.

J. R. McLEAN'S WILL ATTACKED BY SON

Undue Influence Charged in Contest Begun in Washington.

Washington, July 7.—Edward B. McLean filed suit in the District of Columbia this afternoon to break the will of his father, John R. McLean, who died recently. He alleges undue influence in the making of the will, and that his father was not of sound mind when he made the will.

The estate left by John R. McLean, who was owner of "The Washington Post" and "The Cincinnati Enquirer," runs into many millions.

FRENCH ADVANCE NEAR THIAMONT

Hurl Back Germans and Win 200 Yards of Trenches.

37 ALLIED PLANES LOST DURING JUNE

Seven Teuton Aeroplanes Destroyed—Germans Bombard Lure.

London, July 7.—The Germans are continuing their fierce assaults on the French lines at Verdun, though apparently they are meeting with little success. Repeated attacks of great violence against the positions near Thiamont to-day forced the French temporarily to abandon their advanced trenches. A counter attack in the afternoon, however, won them back the entire line. Paris reports that the Germans suffered serious losses in succeeding attempts to advance in this sector.

At the Le Pretre wood yesterday the French gained ground along a front of 200 yards in a surprise attack, grenade throwers cleaning out the enemy's trenches.

The Berlin official statement to-day admits the loss of seven aeroplanes in aerial battles during June and claims the capture of twenty-two Allied machines and the destruction of fifteen others.

German aeroplanes bombarded the open town of Lure yesterday, killing eleven persons. On their return two machines were brought to earth by a French squadron.

French Win at Thiamont.

To-night's French official communication says:

"On the right bank of the Meuse fairly spirited fighting occurred during the day. The Germans launched several attacks successively in the region of Thiamont, which were preceded by a bombardment of our position. In one of these attacks they succeeded in obtaining a footing in our advanced trenches, but our counter attack, delivered about 2 o'clock, enabled us to reestablish our position. The fighting in the immediate neighborhood of the Thiamont Wood. All other attempts of the enemy to advance in this sector were repulsed by the fire of our mitrailleuses and our machine guns. A very violent artillery bombardment continues in the sector north of Souville and in the region of La Lauffe. The usual cannonading is in progress on the rest of the front."

Between the Oise and the Aisne a surprise attack attempted by the enemy during the night at Moulins-Tout-vent completely failed.

Fighting at Le Pretre.

The afternoon statement from Paris reads:

"On the left bank of the River Meuse there was an intermittent bombardment last night, while on the right bank the artillery fighting became very violent in the vicinity of the Thiamont Wood and in the sector of Fleury. At the Le Pretre Wood the enemy yesterday delivered a small attack upon one of our trenches, but they were at once driven out of the position where they succeeded in gaining a footing. In this same sector a surprise attack by us was in all respects successful along a front of 200 yards. Our grenade throwers cleaned out the trench of the enemy and we brought down several German aeroplanes yesterday. Three were killed and three were wounded. With the exception of one soldier, all the victims were either women or children. This was an act of reprisal for our aerial activity of July 6, when one of our air squadrons threw down with success forty bombs from the railroad junction at Rem, to the west of Charleville. On the return trip from this point there were a number of engagements with German machines in the air. One of our aeroplanes took two German machines were brought down, one near Mezieres and the other in the region of Lefcourt."

Aerial Losses.

The German statement says:

"East of the Meuse French attacks delivered on a wide front against our position in the Froide Terre ridge and on the woods southwest of Fort Vaux failed, with considerable losses to the enemy."

Southwest of Valenciennes we captured a French aeroplane. Near Peronne and southwest of Roulers enemy aeroplanes were forced to land in an aerial battle."

"As the result of aerial battles during June the German army lost 270 aeroplanes; seven aeroplanes; shot down from earth, one aeroplane; missing, four aeroplanes; total, seven aeroplanes."

"The French and British lost in aerial battles twenty-three aeroplanes; shot down from earth, ten aeroplanes; involuntary landings within our lines, three aeroplanes; landings for the purpose of dropping spies, one aeroplane; total, thirty-seven aeroplanes, twenty-two of which are in our possession."

FAR SIDE STOP FOR BUSES.

Old Plan Caused Accidents, Say Coach Company Heads.

Fifth Avenue buses after fifteen months of stopping at the near corner will begin to-day to make their stops on the far corner. The ordinance giving them the right to do so goes into effect automatically this morning.

According to the company, the near side stop, which worked well with the early cars, was a pitfall for the unwary so, as the buses were concerned. Many serious accidents were narrowly averted, it was said, as seeing a bus drawn up beside the curb on the near side, one would be tempted to cross the street believing all traffic in that direction had been held up.

The ordinance permitting the buses to resume the far corner stop was introduced by Police Commissioner Woods and had the endorsement of the Mayor's Central Committee on Street Traffic, the Safety First Society, the National Highway Protective Society and the Fifth Avenue Association.

GYPSIES HELD AS THIEVES

Eleven Women Charged with Looting Jersey Cash Drawers.

John C. Whitney, justice of the peace of Newton, N. J., sent eleven gypsy women to jail yesterday for further hearing, on charges of petty larceny.

Several business men of Sparta claimed that the gypsies had been looting the women entered their stores and rifled cash drawers.

The women were accompanied to court by their husbands. To prevent trouble, the sheriff had extra help at hand.

SEES DISASTER IN WAR'S COST

Francis W. Hirst Says Western Europe is Facing Bankruptcy.

PLEADS GUILTY TO URGING PEACE

Noted Writer on Finance Declares All the Belligerent Nations Desire It.

London, July 7.—Francis W. Hirst, prominent financial writer, in his voluntary resignation of the editorship of "The London Economist" after a tenure of nine years, says:

"In my view the financial balance of Western Europe is in imminent peril, and in a few more months it will no longer be possible to disguise the bankrupt condition of several great nations. Civilization, as we have known it, and representative institutions are doomed unless through the exertions of individuals the rights without which an Englishman, at any rate, will hardly care to live are speedily restored. To this end freedom and independence must somehow be won back for Parliament and the press."

Earnestly for Peace.

Mr. Hirst has been an opponent of the restrictions enforced by the defence of the realm act and "secret diplomacy." Replying to "The Times," which states that he imparted to "The Economist" "a distressingly pacifist policy," he says:

"In plain English, I am accused of being a peacemaker. The accusation is not distressing to me. I plead guilty to the charge. It has been my principal object during the last year to prepare the public mind for peace by separating passion and fiction from reason and fact, and if I could believe I had hastened its advent, by one day and saved the precious lives of a limb lost in twenty-four hours I should feel myself to have won a prize worth all the titles that emperors shower on their favorites and ministers on their supporters."

Difficult, but Possible.

"That the negotiation of peace is a difficult task I admit. That the attainment of an honorable and lasting settlement is beyond the region of competent diplomacy I deny. That peace is desired by all belligerent nations I feel certain, and the fact that the circulation of 'The Economist' has touched its height during the last ten weeks may serve to indicate the feeling of our business men."

Hartley Withers, financial adviser to the Treasury, succeeds Mr. Hirst as editor of "The Economist." It is understood the proprietors of the paper disagreed with Mr. Hirst's editorial policy.

CALL FOR FULL FEDERAL CONTROL

Preparedness Conference Speakers Urge Taking of All Resources.

Inside and not outside preparedness is the vital issue before the country, it was decided yesterday at a conference in the Hotel McAlpin, at which such preparedness advocates as Frank P. Walsh and Morris Hillquit were speakers. It was declared that the taking over of all natural resources and the abolition of tremendous fortunes would be worth more in preserving the nation than battleships or armies.

"For real preparedness," said Benjamin C. Marsh, "the United States government should at once take over all mines, forests, railroads, oil fields and every other national resource, and pay the owners only the value the owners have given to the resources—which is nothing. We must conscript privilege."

Resolutions declaring the belief of the conference that natural resources should be restored to the people were adopted. The President was implored to direct the troops from Mexico as soon as might be, and it was further resolved that, as many fraudulent claims were certain to be made by Americans who would aver they had suffered great loss in Mexico, "the freed government should have full freedom to deal in the validity of these claims, without outside pressure."

Deery Arms and Ammunition.

It also was resolved that all candidates for the world were not the kind of arms and armaments should be repudiated.

"I am prepared," declared Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, "but I am not in favor of having labor pay for it all. The income tax was charged out of \$320,000,000 last year. Why not get that and pay for all our preparedness with it?"

Mr. Walsh went on to say that the embattled farmers who shots were heard around the world were not the kind of farmers now found in the Middle West. There, with a cash income of less than \$300 a year, their only battling was with poverty, he asserted, or with the alien landlady who could deliver them of their arms unless they followed his instructions to the letter.

RUSSIANS SMASH TURK LINES NEAR ERZERUM

Capture Fortified Heights and Drive Back Foe.

Petrograd, July 7.—Successes against the Turks in the region along the Tchoruk River, Turkish Armenia, are reported by the War Office to-day.

"In the region of Djivlyk, early on the morning of July 6," says the statement, "the Turks, supported by artillery, attacked with strong effectives a sector of our positions and succeeded in forcing our retreat. The enemy were driven back again by us at the point of the bayonet and by bomb throwing. More than 300 enemy dead remained in front of our trenches."

East of the region of Balbut (sixty-five miles west of Erzerum), after having weakened by our fire enemy troops which undertook violent but fruitless counter attacks, we were following on our progress at many points and have taken possession of several dominating heights elaborately fortified by the Turks."

Constantinople, July 7.—An official statement issued to-day by the Turkish War Department says:

"Caucasian front: In the Tchoruk sector, after successful battles, we captured 100 prisoners. In the littoral sector we repulsed several surprise attacks."

RUSSIANS BEGIN DRIVE IN NORTH

Continued from page 1

Russian advance west of Kolomea was checked by a strong counter attack.

20,000 Teutons Captured.

In the last few days the Russians have captured well over 20,000 prisoners. Of these, 10,000 were taken on the lower Strypa in two days' fighting.

The Russian official communication to-day says:

"The battles west of the lower Strypa are continuing with much success for us. In the Galitsia-Optovo-Voltsk region and in the vicinity of Krupin fortified Austrian and German positions. The enemy took flight under the fire of our artillery. Our cavalry, pursuing, charged into the town in the region of Voltsk and captured a Krupp battery of six cannon, which hardly had time to fire a few shots. At the end of the violent battle we occupied the village of Komarov and Grady."

According to the latest reports, our cavalry carried the railway station of Manevitch, and in the course of the pursuit captured another battery of four cannon and three pieces of heavy artillery."

"South of the River Stokhod and in the region of the lower Lipa there have been artillery duels."

"In Galicia, near Glinsk, the enemy, after having exploded a number of mines, attempted to begin an offensive, but was repulsed."

Ten Thousand Austrians Captured.

"According to the latest information, the prisoners taken on July 4 and 5, west of the lower Strypa, were 270 officers and 9,000 men. The following booty has been registered up to the present: Twenty-nine machine guns, six bomb-throwers, three mine-throwers, and more than 200 pieces of artillery."

"Northwest of Kimpolung (Southern Bukovina) the enemy undertook an energetic offensive, which we repelled."

"On the Dvina front, in the region of Denzel and down to the region of the lower Dvina, several engagements occurred at several points. Southwest of Lake Narocz, as the outcome of a fierce bayonet attack, we captured from the Germans part of their first line trenches. Violent counter attacks by the Germans are continuing."

Germans Retreat at Kolki.

The German official statement says: "Army group of General von Linington: A corner of our lines protruding toward Czortorysk has been abandoned on account of superior pressure on its sides near Kostukovka and west of Kolki and a new line of defence selected."

"On both sides of Sokul Russian attacks broke down with heavy losses. At Sokul and southwest of Lutska the situation is unchanged."

"Against the front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg the Russians continued their operations. They attacked with strong forces south of Lutska, but after fierce fighting were repulsed."

"Northeast of Smorgon and at other points they were easily repulsed."

"Army group of Prince Leopold: Aside from a weak enemy advance, quiet generally prevailed on the front which the German attacked during the last few days."

Austrians Claim Successes.

The Austrian War Office statement of July 3 says:

"The fighting in the vicinity of Kolomea (Galicia) was extended. A strong hostile advance west of the town was checked by a counter attack. South-east of Tlumach German and Austro-Hungarian troops broke up with artillery and infantry fire an attack over a front of one and one-half kilometers by a large force of Russian cavalry."

"In the district south of Lutska (Volhynia) the attack of the Teutonic allies gained further ground. Violent Russian advances west and northwest of Lutska were repulsed."

"Northeast of Baranovichi German and Austro-Hungarian troops repulsed strong attacks for which preparation was made by violent artillery fire. The engagements have not been ended."

J. G. MILBURN, JR., INJURED

Polo Player Hit in Neck by Fourth Rocket.

Hempstead, Long Island, July 7.—J. G. Milburn, Jr., is out of polo for some time. He is recuperating from a Fourth of July accident.

With other friends of Harry Payne Whitney, he was participating in the celebration on Mr. Whitney's grounds when a rocket went off unexpectedly and struck Mr. Milburn in the neck. He was able to be about yesterday, though bandaged to the eyes.

Wife Takes Poison After Quarrel

Mrs. Bertha Behrhoff, of 90 Barry Street, Williamsburg, after a quarrel yesterday with her husband, locked herself in her bedroom, and swallowed half a dozen bichloride of mercury tablets. At the Eastern District Hospital it was said she will die.



Are you sure this road's the right one?

—are you sure this isn't wrong? I didn't think you knew the way. This stretch seems much longer.

—And though he dearly wanted to tell her to stop, he didn't feel he could. He was sure of the way.

But now that I go with them, my extra motor trip, both man and wife are certain they never make a slip.

I tell them how to save their time, their temper and their strength. I tell them where to eat and sleep on days of any length.

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